The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

EQUATORIAL EDITION
APRIL 2013

Sky Calendar – April 2013

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April is Global Astronomy Month. Created by Astronomers Without Borders in 2010 to build on the International Year of Astronomy 2009. More info at: http://www.gam-awb.org/

3 **Last Quarter Moon** at 4:38 UT.

10 **New Moon** at 9:38 UT. Start of lunation 1117.

13 **Moon near the Pleiades** (evening sky) at 14h UT.

14 **Moon near Aldebaran** (evening sky) at 10h UT.

14 **Moon near Jupiter** (49° from Sun, evening sky) at 20h UT. Mag. –2.0.

15 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 22h UT (distance 404,862 km; angular size 29.5').

18 **Mars at conjunction** with the Sun at 0h UT. Mars passes into the morning sky.

18 **First Quarter Moon** at 12:31 UT.

19 **Moon near Beehive cluster** (M44) (evening sky) at 5h UT.

21 **Moon near Regulus** (evening sky) at 1h UT.

22 **Lyrid meteor shower** peaks at 11:30 UT. Active April 16-25. Radiant is between Hercules and Lyra. Expect 10 to 20 bright, fast meteors per hour at its peak. Unfavorable viewing conditions this year due to strong moonlight.

25 **Moon very near Spica** (169° from Sun, evening sky) at 0h UT. Occultation visible from southern Africa and NE South America.

25 **Full Moon** at 19:59 UT.

25 **Partial Eclipse of the Moon** from 18:03 to 22:11 UT, mid-eclipse at 20:09 UT. Only a tiny sliver of the Moon will be covered by the Earth's umbral shadow at maximum eclipse. Visible from much of the Eastern Hemisphere.

26 **Moon near Saturn** (midnight sky) at 0h UT. Mag. +0.1.

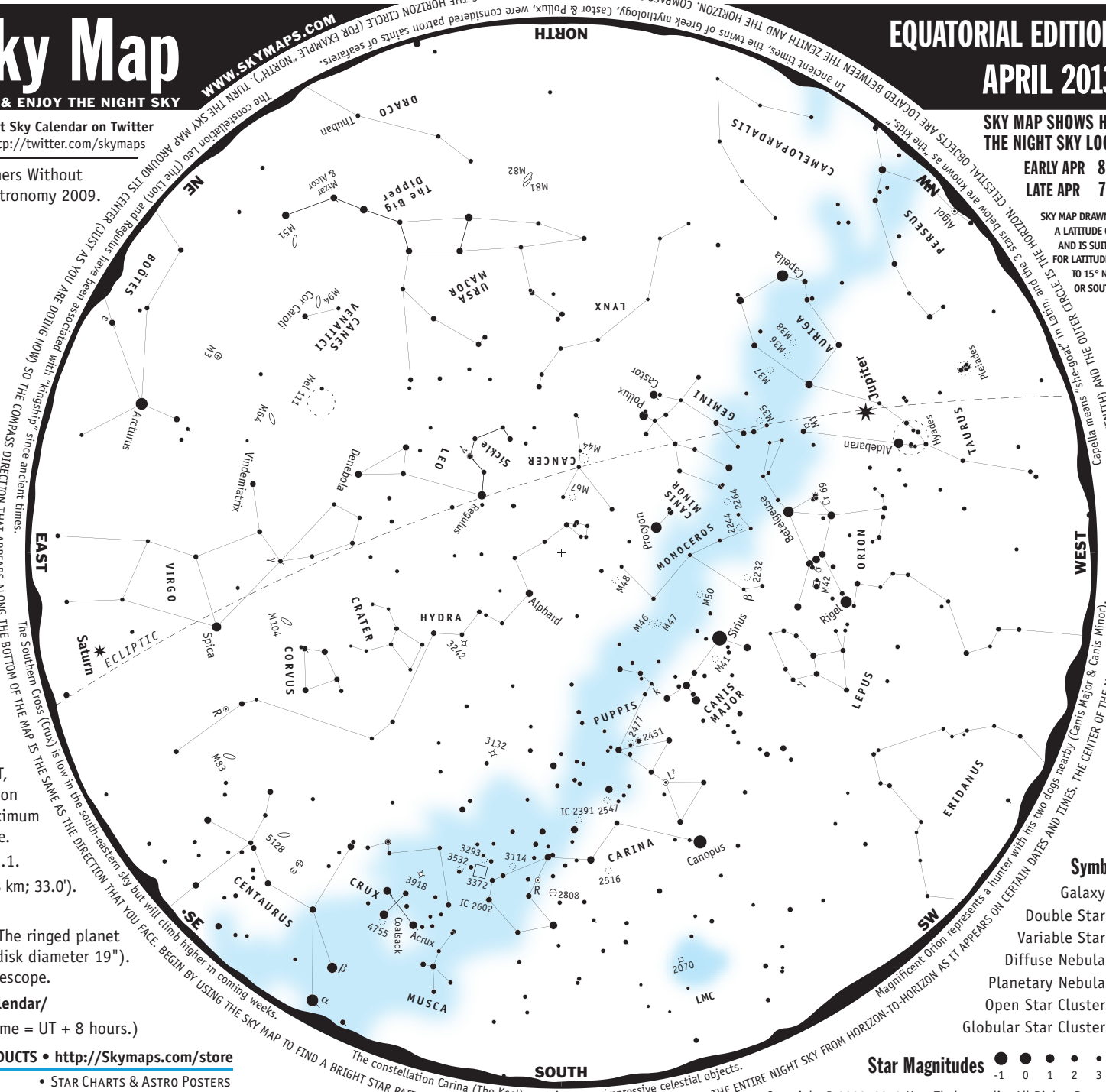
27 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 20h UT (362,268 km; 33.0').

28 **Moon near Antares** (morning sky) at 2h UT.

28 **Saturn at opposition** (opposite the Sun) at 8h UT. The ringed planet is at its brightest (mag. +0.1) and closest all year (disk diameter 19"). Saturn's rings appear spectacular even in a small telescope.

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Singapore Standard Time = UT + 8 hours.)


NORTH
NE
NW
EAST
WEST
SE
SW
SOUTH
The constellation Leo (The Lion) and Regulus have been associated with "kingship" since ancient times.
In ancient times, the twins of Greek mythology, Castor & Pollux, were considered patron saints of seafarers.
The Southern Cross (Crux) is low in the south-eastern sky but will climb higher in coming weeks.
The constellation Carina (The Keel) contains many impressive celestial objects.
Capella means "the she-goat" in Latin, and the OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON. COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.
Magnificent Orion represents a hunter with his two dogs nearby (Canis Major & Canis Minor).
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DRACO
Thuban
BOÖTES
Arcturus
The Big Dipper
Mizar & Alcor
URSA MAJOR
CANES VENATICI
Cor Caroli
LYNX
CAMELOPARDALIS
PERSEUS
Algol
AURIGA
Capella
Pleiades
Jupiter
GEMINI
Pollux
Castor
TAURUS
Aldebaran
Hyades
CANCER
LEO
Sickle
Denebola
Regulus
Vindemiatrix
VIRGO
Spica
Saturn
ECLIPTIC
CANIS MINOR
Procyon
MONOCEROS
Betelgeuse
ORION
Rigel
HYDRA
Alphard
CRATER
CORVUS
Sirius
CANIS MAJOR
PUPPIS
LEPUS
ERIDANUS
CARINA
Canopus
CENTAURUS
CRUX
Acrux
Coalsack
MUSCA
LMC
IC 2391
IC 2602
M81
M82
M51
M94
M63
M64
M44
M67
M38
M36
M37
M35
M1
M42
M48
M50
M46
M47
M41
M104
M83
3242
3132
2477
2451
2547
3293
3532
3114
3372
3918
4755
2516
2808
2070
5128

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY APR 8 PM
LATE APR 7 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 0° AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

Symbols

- Galaxy
- Double Star
- Variable Star
- Diffuse Nebula
- Planetary Nebula
- Open Star Cluster
- Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

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INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES. THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON.

About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Singapore Standard Time is UT plus 8 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

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CELESTIAL OBJECTS

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Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Sirius	CMa	•	The brightest star in the sky. Also known as the "Dog Star". Dist=8.6 ly.
Procyon	CMi	•	Greek name meaning "before the dog" -- rises before Sirius (northern latitudes). Dist=11.4 ly.
Canopus	Car	•	Second brightest star in the sky. 14,000 times more luminous than the Sun. Dist=310 ly.
Castor	Gem	◙	Multiple star system with 6 components. 3 stars visible in telescope. Dist=52 ly.
Pollux	Gem	•	With Castor, the twin sons of Leda in classical mythology. Dist=34 ly.
Regulus	Leo	•	Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly.
Betelgeuse	Ori	•	One of the largest red supergiant stars known. Diameter=300 times that of Sun. Dist=430 ly.
Pleiades	Tau	⁘	The Seven Sisters. Spectacular cluster. Many more stars visible in binoculars. Dist=380 ly.
Hyades	Tau	⁘	Large V-shaped star cluster. Binoculars reveal many more stars. Dist=151 ly.
Spica	Vir	•	Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=260 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

M44	Cnc	⁘	Praesepe or Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Dist=577 ly.
M41	CMa	⁘	First recorded observation by Aristotle in 325 BC as "cloudy spot". Dist=2,300 ly.
2516	Car	⁘	Spectacular open star cluster of 100 stars spaning 1/2 deg. Dist=1,300 ly.
2808	Car	⊕	Located 4 deg W of Nu Carinae. Visible to the naked eye on clear nights.
R Carinae	Car	◉	Long period variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 10.5 over 309 days.
3114	Car	⁘	Stunning open cluster. 30+ stars visible through 7x binoculars. Dist=2,900 ly.
3293	Car	⁘	Rich, tightly packed. Surrounded by large, faint nebulosity. Dist=8,500 ly.
IC 2602	Car	⁘	The Southern Pleiades. Bright cluster twice diameter of full Moon. Dist=500 ly.
3372	Car	□	Eta Carinae Nebula. Enormous glowing cloud in rich star field. Dist=8,000 ly.
3532	Car	⁘	Herschel -- "most brilliant cluster". 60+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
ω Centauri	Cen	⊕	Largest and brightest globular star cluster in sky. 1 million stars. Dist=17,000 ly.
Mel 111	Com	⁘	Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=260 ly. Age=400 million years.
LMC	Dor	⌀	Large Magellanic Cloud. A neighbouring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly.
M35	Gem	⁘	Fine open cluster located near foot of the twin Castor. Dist=2,800 ly.
M48	Hya	⁘	12+ stars in 7x binoculars. Triangular asterism near centre. Dist=1,990 ly.
γ Leporis	Lep	◙	Visible with binoculars. Gold & white stars. Mags 3.6 & 6.2. Dist=30 ly. Sep=96.3".
2232	Mon	⁘	A large scattered star cluster of 20 stars. Dist=1,300 ly.
2244	Mon	⁘	Surrounded by the rather faint Rosette Nebula. Dist=5,540 ly.
M50	Mon	⁘	Visible with binoculars. Telescope reveals individual stars. Dist=3,000 ly.
M42	Ori	□	The Great Orion Nebula. Spectacular bright nebula. Best with telescope. Dist=1,300 light years.
L^2	Pup	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 2.6 & 6.2 over 140.42 days.
M47	Pup	⁘	Bright star cluster. 15+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,500 ly.
M46	Pup	⁘	Dist=5,400 ly. Contains planetary NGC 2438 (Mag 11, d=65") -- not associated.
2451	Pup	⁘	30+ stars in binoculars. The brightest star, χ Puppis, is red. Dist=850 ly.
2477	Pup	⁘	Very rich but distant star cluster (4,200 ly). Resembles globular through binoculars.
2547	Vel	⁘	Fine open cluster visible through binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
IC 2391	Vel	⁘	Omicron Velorum Cluster. Superb object for binoculars. Dist=450 ly.

Telescopic Objects

M67	Cnc	⁘	Contains 500+ stars mag 10 & fainter. One of the oldest clusters. Dist=2,350 ly.
M94	CVn	⌀	Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.
M64	Com	⌀	Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 -- "a small, nebulous star".
2070	Dor	□	Tarantula Nebula. A bright nebula located in LMC. A star-forming region.
3242	Hya	✧	Ghost of Jupiter. Bright blue disk. Mag 11 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M83	Hya	⌀	Classic face-on spiral. Discovered in 1752 by Lacaille. In attractive star field.
γ Leonis	Leo	◙	Superb pair of golden-yellow giant stars. Mags 2.2 & 3.5. Orbit=600 years. Sep=4.4".
β Monocerotis	Mon	◙	Triple star. Mags 4.6, 5.0 & 5.4. Requires telescope to view arc-shape. Sep=7.3".
2264	Mon	⁘	Christmas Tree Cluster. Associated with the Cone Nebula. Dist=2,450 ly.
k Puppis	Pup	◙	Telescope easily shows two blue-white stars of almost equal brightness. Sep=9.9".
M1	Tau	□	Crab Nebula. Remnant from supernova which was visible in 1054. Dist=6,500 ly.
M81	UMa	⌀	Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope.
M82	UMa	⌀	Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller.
3132	Vel	✧	One of the brightest planetaries. Magnitude 10 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M104	Vir	⌀	Sombrero Galaxy. Almost edge-on spiral galaxy. Protruding central core.
γ Virginis	Vir	◙	Superb pair of mag 3.5 yellow-white stars. Orbit=169 years. At their closest in 2005.

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